

THE
Good Husbands
JEWELL

OR

Plain and Easie Directions

How to know the means whereby Horses,
Beasts, Sheep, &c. come to have many
Diseases and the way to cure them perfectly,
and that with little cost or charges.

Written by a very skillful hand, who had
this knowledge not by reading or perusing
any Book, but by above thirty years experience, be-
sides the practise of his Ancestors

Most useful for all Countrymen; whereby
they may be enabled to preserve their Cattle.

Also an admirable and safe way for Gelding and Splaying
both Male and Female. Approved by the testimo-
ny of divers worthy Gentlemen, both Knights and
Esquires in the Counties of Yorke and Lincoln.

The Eleaventh Edition, corrected, in-
larged and published by Authority.

York, Printed by John White, 1683.



To his honest meaning Countrymen and Friends, especially those of the Counties of *York*, *Lincoln* and *Nottingham* whereby above thirty years practice (to their benefit and admiration) *John Crawshaw* hath confirmed in deed what he hath here expressed in words. To all, both high and low, he wisheth health and prosperity, to themselves, their Cattle, and all whatsoever they possess.

Worthy Gentlemen, and honest Countrymen and friends, I presume (according to my weak capacity) to publish here in Print what you have experienced in my so many years travel amongst you in the Northern parts. Not doubting but that you, Who by your favours and commendations have begotten this presumption will (now it is brought forth into the world) like tender nursing fathers, defend it from the injury of this scoffing age, wherein every honest and laudable endeavour for the comm n good is contemned and derided,

The Epistle

and nothing but what comes cloathed with the common Livery of the time (Flattery) can procure admittance in the charitable opinion of (almost) any man; but to be plain, (as my Method) if any one expect that from me which I neither intend, nor am capable of, what wonder is it if he be deceived? for my part it is not Schollarship that brought me to the knowledge of what I profess, neither is it the study of other mens labours that I have filled up my leaves withal, but only what my own experience, and the testimony of you my good friends, (whose welfare I have ever sought) is the scope of my discourse, and the hope of my success: I confess heretofore there hath been many good works published, which by their Titles seemed to be of the nature of mine, but he who shall with judgment compare this with any other that hath gone before it, (not to disparage any, or applaud my self) shall find that their cures are like to their phrase, something high prizd: but mine, as my worthy friends can witness, for whom I have done much good with little cost, as it came to me only by the practise of my self and
my

Dedictory.

my Ancestors before me, without any instruction from others, so it is put forth in its own Robes, without any habit but what its Author (a plain Yorkshire-man) can attire it with, In brief I intend it for the common good, being loath to do as the negligent servant did, who hid his Talent in a Napkin; For (courteous Reader) these Secrets which God hath imparted to me, I now growing very aged, and therefore must of necessity render to Nature her due very shortly) do freely resign it to thee who ever thou art, desiring him who is the giver of every good and perfect gift, to bestow a blessing upon my honest endeavours. Now to conclude with the old Proverb, He that will lose a Sheep (or Hog) for a pennyworth of Tar, deserves not the name of a good Husband; you may guess at my meaning Honest Countrymen and worthy Gentlemen, Farewell

Your painful Labourer,

John Crawshaw.



Vpon his honest Friend,
The Author of this Book.

WHO e're thou be that wilt but deign to look
Upon this Book with an impartial eye,
May say (perhaps he hath read many a Book
Drest in triumphing Robes, yet let him try
The truth of all, which being understood,
Few like to this serve for the common good.

Our Author doth not strive to force his Quill
Of any other Work to make his own,
He only sheweth his experient skill,
Which to the North England is well known.
Then let North, South, East, West, all England ore
Be taught by him what they nere learn'd before.

M. P.



How

How to cure Diseases in Beasts.

First of the Turn, Sturdy, or Giddy.

BEasts in every Country in subject to this disease, it may be known either by the Beast wandring alone in the Pasture, or by holding up its head into the air after an unwonted manner. or by turning round or sideways. A Beast from one year old to three, or under four, but not afore they be one, or after four may be cured of it: before or after that age it is scarce cureable, Also if it lie in the middle of the brain, or near to the root of the horn, so that it do appear by any of these signs following, it may easily be cured, but if it lye under the brains or in the neck, it is not cureable. Let it be fully ripe, and then it will be more easie and better to take our. That you may know where it is ripe, and also where it lies, take a pair of Scissors, and clip away the hair off the forehead, and with your thumb feel where the brain is thinnest & softest, being diminished by the fretting of the burning humour, within the bladder that lyeth among the brains, or being thinner then the other part of the brainpan, yeildeth more from your thumb in groping, or the beast doth mean it more by fritchng or stirring when you touch that place then other places, or when the skull rises up in a round lump, in manner of a koul, as we call it; by these
token

Tokens or some of them you may both know when it is ripe, and also where to take it out, for it is a bladder full of water, & little white things like worms. which are within the bladder that lyeth among the brains, feeding upon them, and burning and consuming them.

2. *The Cure*

When you have by the aforesaid means found where it lyeth nearest, take a knife and cut the skin over the place on either side about the breadth of — and likewise at the bottom, & tack or tie it up with a threed to the horn; then take a short knife and a little hammer, and cut the bone on either side, and at the bottom as you did the skin before, but not altogether so broad as the skin, and turn it up then, and lay the beast upon his back, the belly being upward, and the head turned up likewise, then with a sharp knife cut the *pia mater*, or the thin film wherein the brain are inclosed, and with a Goose quill search easily among the brains; and if you find the bladder by but a little one. about the bigness of a Puller egge, or less, and come soon away you may well suppose there is more, which you may find by searching: but if it be a great one, so that it hold a pint of water or near, you may be sure there is no more: thus when you have by little and little woven out the bladder, drain out the water as clean as you can, then lay the scalp down, as it were before as well as you can, and sew the skin aloft

aloft on it with a needle and thread, then take line tow, and the white of an egg beaten together, and lay to the wound, bind a warm woollen cloth fast aloft on it, and tie it up in a house for a little space, leaft it should turn through the lightness of the brain; give it good hay, but no corn, for straining of the head in eating of it. If it be in cold weather, give it warm water to drink, and by Gods help it shall do well. The *Turn* or *Sturdy* in Sheep is much after the same manner, as in a Beast, save that it lyeth in the top of the head between the horn., and in beasts it lyeth before in the forehead; the same cure is for the sheep that is for the beast.

3. *Warbuck* or *Warble*.

There is a surrans or disease both in Beasts and some in Horses, on both sides the ridge of the back, which is grievous unto them, called the *Warbuck* or *Warble*, which is a worm thick and short like unto a grub, which feedeth upon the beasts flesh, lyeth every one in a several room, and hath a hole to vent themselves, where you may perceive they are: these beasts will not like nor feed so long as the vermine are quick within their flesh.

4. *The Cure,*

Take a penny worth of black sope, and boil it in a gallon of old Urine, put thereto a handful of salt, and bath the place where the *Warbles* be with some of the said urine and sope, very hot, then

then take a little fusty stable hay, and put to the rest of the urine, and heat it on the fire, then clap it as hot as you can to the beasts back, and pour out all the urine upon the hay, and bind it on with some old Saddle or Pannel, or old cloath, to keep it on and keep in the heat for the space of two or three hours: if this being once done, do not fully cure, yet being done twice, it will fully kill the verming, and heal the back of the horse without fail.

5. *Outray or Lask.*

There is another surrain in Beasts and Horses which is called the *Outray* or *Lask* or looseness in the belly, it cometh sometimes by eating of some filthy thing in their fodder, as hen dung, or the like, but for the most part it cometh by overheating in running, or chafing extraordinarily, and after taking a sudden or overhasty cooling, or by feeding upon some rotten, wretched stogras in a boggish ditch: I have cured many of this disease, and surrains using noother medicine but the same which I used for stailing of blood, which shall be described hereafter, in the Chapter for stailing of blood.

6. *Tinging or Poysoning.*

Tinging or poysoning cometh by licking of a Spider or a little red creeping thing called a *Ting* or *Taint*, which creepeth in the fodder of grass, and the beasts by licking in one of these with their meat, will suddenly be lost, if they be not presently

presently helpt; and if they can get water before the disease be perceived, they are past help: you shall know them by an extraordinary sudden hoysing, for three or four times together, they flaver at the mouth, water their eyes. and swell both in their eyes, nostrils and body.

7. *The Cure is.*

Take forth their tongue, look under it, and you shall see a blister burst it either with a bodkin or knife, or with your finger nails, by any the readiest means you can, and rub them with a little salt, and take an Onion, mince it, and put it into vargis, vinegar or urine, to the value of a pint, but be sure you run them up and down, also it is good to let them blood in a Vein in the Cheek under their eye, for that will take away much of the poysoned blood, for the poyson doth infect the blood, but if you be in a Field or Pasture where you want the former things, put off your shooe and piss in it, then take a knife or stick, and scrape off the sweatiness or chafingness within your shooe, and so mix it with the urine, then give it the beast to drink, and it will expel the poyson. It is as good as any thing can be.

8. *Lung sought.*

There is a disease whereunto beasts are subject commonly called *Lung-sought*, which is a long languishing disease, sometimes it cometh to the Calves when they have much milk, and not water to cool their Lungs, or it cometh to beasts by
going

going in pastures where they want water, or have ill coming to their water, and so linger themselves, by that means their lights become knotty and dry, and for want of moisture groweth to their Ribs, you shall know them by the hanging out of their tongue, and much hoyling, and also by their hollowness and leanness, or poverty for they will languish much: some men use for this disease, to cut them in the dew-lap, and put in barefoot, or a lease growing in the top of a Well called *fattergras*: and I do not commend this to be done to a strong beast, but if to a weak one, it will endanger its life.

9. *The Cure.*

The best which I find, and have often proved it, is not to cut them at all, but to take a pottle of strong Ale or Beer, and boil therein a handful of Fetherfew, of low Time, Fennel, Wormwood, Southernwood, Lawander, of each a quantity, and boil them in in the said Ale or Beer, then strain them forth, and put thereto a half-penny worth of new Tat, a half penny worth of butter, a pennyworth of civil oyl, or sallet oyl, Give this to the beast every morning and evening, if it be weak, but a little at once, and oftener; if it be strong, more at once till it be spent, and without doubt it will cure it, for I have cured a dozen or sixteen beasts at a house with this.

Stailing or Pissing of Blood,

This is a disease that many beasts are subject unto

unto in all Countries, some come to it by strains and over-working. but the most get it upon woody ground which is subject to bogs or rottenness, and may die suddenly, if they have not present help.

10. *The Cure of the same.*

Take Oak bark. Shave off the outward bark, and boyl it in spring water till it be red, likewise take Cumfrey, Shepherds-purse, Plantain, Sage, Green hemp or Nettles, of each a good handfull, and boyl them with the bark, then take them forth and strain them, and put a good quantity of salt in the said water, also Allom, Bole Armoniack Chalk, or the powder of Sea-coal, are any of them good to put in the said water: if your Beast be weak give him scarcely a Quart, if he be strong, give him more then a quart at a time; once will serve if he have more then a quart, but twice will serve to be sure for any beast, give it them luke-warm.

11. *Murrain or Gargal.*

This is an infectious disease, it cometh oftentimes by smelling of dead Carrion, and sometimes by the biting of a mad dog, but for the most part it cometh by feeding upon corrupt ground, which have been flooded or wrecked: for any of these foresaid things or causes, will putrifie the blood, and so breedeth the disease, which appeareth in some Cattle by a swelling betwixt the jaws, about the tongue roots, or
under

under the throat : the best is to cut them in that place, and open the skin with their finger, and wash it with hot scalding Chamber-lye and Salt, and then put in an Enulacampana root, and Bearfoot bruised : some will swell on the top of the loyn, or by the side of the rig, as though they were bitten with an Urchin or Toad, take your knife, and cut a hole in the lowest part of the said swelling and stripe out the water or lee out of the said swelling, and then put a bit of an enulacampana root into the said hole, and it will draw down the corruption.

Also in some beasts the disease will not appear by any swelling, but will in the gutts or bowels, or congeal about the heart and it is called the *Heart-Murrain* : for this let the beast blood on the right side of the Neck, and on the left cheek under the eye, and also on the tail, then give your beast to drink a quart of new Ale. with a good quantity of spourge, and a little seeney, and run him up and down till he shoot or dung: then take Hearb-Grace and Penny-Royal of either a like quantity, shred them small, and mix them with new Tar and Butter or Sallet-Oyle, and give them a Ball of that down their throat of the bigness of an Egg, and rub them on the Nose with some of the same, likewise do it to all your sound cattle, and they shall not take the Disease as the other.

12. *The Felon.*

The Felon is a disease that cometh upon Cattle by feeding into rank and foggy pastures, you shall know it by the heaviness of their countenance, and by trembling in their hinder parts, and a Cow will presently dry of her milk; and if she be not presently helpt, will be suddenly dead.

13. *The Cure.*

To cut them in the Dew-lap, and some put in Bear-foot and Garlick, but I do not commend Garlick, for if they should need to Kill, and eat the flesh, as some poor people are forced to doe, all the flesh will savour of it. If the Fellon come down to the Dew-lap, and swell upon the setting that it wax big by the coming down of the body, then the danger is past; but if it do not come down then you must give them the same drink which it prescribed before for the Murrain.

14. *To help a Cow that cannot Calve.*

Kine being with Calve are subject to many infermities, often times they get a straine or a thrust, which killeth the Calf within them; If the Calf be dead, so that the Cow cannot part with it, let a Man or Woman of discretion take a small Cord, and make a noose therein, and put it upon their foremost finger, and put their hand therein, and search for the mouth of the Calf, and with their Finger or Thumb put the noose, and fasten it upon the neather jaw of the Calf, and have some body else with you to held to draw, and with the

help of their hand, they may draw forth the Calf without hurting the Cow.

15. *Diseases in Beasts.*

Some cannot calve because the mouth or passage of the Calf-halm is grown up, being hardened like horn; the cause whereof is, as some suppose, that they have been Bull'd with a burnt Bull, and in some countries there are many Bulls so diseased. If the passage of the Calf be grown up like horn, which you may know by putting your hand into the body of the Cow; and if you find no passage, then lay your hand upon either side of the Cow, to feel on whether side the Calf lyeth; for it lyeth more on one side then on the other, then take a pair of Scissors and clip away the hair on that side it lyeth on in the midst betwixt the thigh and ribs, then take a Knife and cut the skin upward and downward, not sideway, and annoint your arm with new milk, and put it in and search for the Calf head, that being found bring it to the hole, and with your other hand, take a Knife, and cut the Calf halm wherein the Calf lyeth, then with some help draw the Calf forth of the said hole, after so doing cleanse the healing or gleaning forth of the Calf halme, and with a needle and ulk thred sow up the halm, again, then sow up the flesh and skin, and after keep her warm, and diet her well for the space of four or five dayes, and she will do well, God willing.

16. *To prevent this danger as followeth.*

Some be in danger of death by reason of extreme heat, through paine of their calving, and sudden cooling after by lying on the Earth, or too soon drinking of cold water, or by being abroad in rainy weather, so that the Calf halm doth swell, and lyeth over the neck of the Bladder, stopping the Urine or water that she cannot stale, so that the paine thereof is so grievous, that she cannot stand on her Feet, but lyeth down on the ground as though she would presently die.

17. *The Cure.*

For this the best remedy is, to take two sacks or a window cloath, and put under the body of the said Cow, fasten a rope to the said cloath, and put it over the Balk of the house or barne, and draw her up that she can but touch the ground with her feet, then let a Woman anoint her hand, either with Milk or Fresh-Butter, and put it in, and work the Calf halm from the bladder, that the water may have passage; and it will ease her of her pain, and cure her presently; but by all meanes keep her warm with cloaths, and warm bedding, and give her warm drinks.

18. *To help a Cow, that straineth her self in Calving.*

Some Kine by straining themselves to calve; their Calf halm writher or bag will come down and swell as much as a blown bladder.

19. *The Cure.*

For this the best is, to take new Milk, or milk warmed

warmed, and work it sof with your hand, then take *Linseed* braid or beaten small to powder, and strow thereon, (some use pepper braid smell or Chalk, but I hold *Linseed* the best) then put it up with your hand, and cause her hinder-parts to stand or lie higher then her fore-parts, by litter or some other means, for the space of three or four dayes, and she will be well, God willing.

20. *Kine getting of Strains or Hurts.*

Others upon unnatural Calving, cannot part with their Healing or Cleaning, which is a thing noysum to them, and causeth them to stink, that one can scarce endure to come near them; the best help is.

21. *The Cure*

Take *Germander*, and *Pinny-Royal*, and boile them in a quart of Ale well, then strain them forth, and put therein a little *Safforn*, and give it her to drink, and it shall depart from her within two or three dayes.

22- *Of Diseases in Sheep: And first of the Blood or Red-water.*

THere is a Disease or surrans that Sheep are subject unto in some grounds or Heathes, called the *Blood or Red-water*; they will fall into a shivering like unto a burning feavour: you shall know the Disease by these signs, their skin will be Red and Bloody, their flesh will be Red and stand full of sparks or drops of blood, with some blood or water about their heart; they will suddenly

denly die after they be taken with that Disease, unless they be presently helped : The Sheep feeding a dry prieve ground, and the grasse growing there, being of a hot nature, breedeth a hot superfluous and bloody humour, which will engender and spread into the veins, and overcome the good blood, because such Grounds doth not yeeld a cooling moisture, to abate the excessive hotness of the bloody inflammation.

23. *The cure.*

The best for this Disease or Surrans, is to take the bark of a young Sapling, and the bark of a young Elme, with the herb called *Bursa Pastoris* or *Shepherds-purse*, also with *Cumfrey*, *Plantane*, *Sage*, *Pennyroyal*, *Wormwood*, of each of these aforesaid things a quantity, according to the number of your Sheep, boil them in clear Spring-water, and put in also a quantity of *Allom*, and give them to drink, some eight or nine spoonfuls at a time, and let them Blood in the Eye-vain and Tail : This drink will dry up the hot blood humors, cool the Somack and the vapors thereof, and bind up the broken Veines where the blood, breaketh forth into the flesh, and destroyeth the Sheep. This hath been exceedingly approved, and hath help many.

24. *The Youghth, or Kuncle-evil.*

This disease is called the *Youghth*, or the *Kuncle-evil*, or Crook, it hath a name from the neck or leg growing crooked, by reason of the said di-

sease, some call it the Wood-evil, and others the Leaf, some do suppose that they get it by feeding upon Wood, or some lease upon the ground, I rather suppose they take it by smelling of some Herb or Weed on the ground, because they for the most part have it in *April* or *May*, when such things have the strongest smel, because few or none have it but Lambs or young Sheep, which are in high liking, and full of blood.

25. *The Cure.*

Take Beef-brine, boyl it and scum it well, and put thereto the juyce of Onions and Penny-royal, with a quantity of *Aqua-vita*, and give every Lamb or such Sheep as you suspect to take the disease, the value of three or four spoonfuls at a time in the beginning of *Aprill*, and let them Blood under the eye, and also give them a good smit of Tar over both cheeks a little above the nose, not upon the lips, for smearing the Udder, of the Ewe, which will make her dry up her Milk: This do again in *May*, if you think they stand in need, and you need do no more that Year for that Disease, God willing,

26. *The Rot, or Rottenness in Sheep.*

There is a Disease or *Scurians* in Sheep, commonly called the Rot, or Rottenness: which sheep are subject to in many Countries, whereby many men have been sore weakned in their Estates by the death of their Sheep, in that Disease: They get it by feeding upon *Kerlock*, or other
such

such-like Weed. growing in Fallow-fields, or by feeding upon short grass, or Leighs, or land-ends, where many worm Sprouts be, which th Sheep feeding upon that grass, do lick up also the gravel wrought up by the Worm, and most of all the slime that is left by the Worms Ingendering; which is a great caule of their Rotteness, others get it by feeding upon a low level ground, where when a sudden Rain cometh, the water standeth and cannot get readily away, and the Sheep that continually useth that ground, will slop much Water with the grass, which if the Weather be cold, will do them hurt, but not so much as if it be warm: Many Shep-herds say: That if the weather be hot, their Sheep will take the Rot in four and twenty hours, if they be not removed into other Grounds, therefore carefull Shepherds as soon as they see the Ground wet, and the day hot, will remove them with all speed into higher Grounds for a space, till the Water be dried away. These causes of Diseases thus far discribed, viz. The water and the aforesaid things bringeth a faintness upon a Sheep, putrieth, corrupteth, and consumeth the Blood, and turneth it into a Waterish humor, so the Blood which is the Life and strength of the Flesh being wasted and corrupted, the body must needs perish.

27. *To prevent Rotteness in Sheep.*

A Rule, how to prevent this evil, and to keep
 B 4 the

the Sheep sound, is first carefully to remove them in wet weather, and to keep them upon the dryest ground : They are most subject to this Disease in *Aprill*, and *May*, in *September*, and *October*, which are called the Spring and Fall of the Year : they seldom take it in Winter, nor not much in Summer, betwixt these times, unless the Winter be wet, foggy, misty, and hot withall, for if it be, they will take it upon the forenamed Grounds, if they be not removed, or have some other help done unto them in due time.

A Rule to make a Drink to prevent this Disease, and to keep the Sheep sound from year to year, is this that followeth.

28. The Cure.

Take a peck of Mault or better, and Mash it as though you would brew it in Beer or Ale, and make of the Malt a eleven or twelve Gallons of Liquor, then boil in that Liquor a good quantity of herbs called *Bursa Pastoris*, or Shepherds purse, and Cumfry, Sage, Plantane, Penyroyal, Worm-wood, and Blood-worth, of each of these a good quantity ; Boile them in the said Liquor very well, then strain them forth, and put therein a little Barm : and after the Barm a peck of Salt, and tun and put them up into vessels, then give your Sheep in wet weather, after *April* comes in, seven or eight spoonfuls a piece, every week once, if the weather be Wet ; if it be Dry, you need not so often : and thus continue
all

till *May*, and after as you see cause, according to the dryness, and wetness of the weather: Give them sometimes a lick of Tar, mixed with Herb of *Grace* chopped, and it will cleanse the bowels of much corruption, and be healthful to the blood. If you be carefull to follow this practice, you shall by Gods help keep Sheep from the Rot: The price of one Skeep will be sufficient to prevent the Disease in Twenty, therefore I hold it better for every Man to spend one for the saving of Twenty, rather then to lose twenty in sparing the price of one. I would not have you to follow the old Proverb, where it is said, *That Men would lose a Hog for a Halfe penny-worth of Tar.*

29. *The Skit or Looseness.*

Many Sheep are troubled with a Disease or Surrans, called *Skit*, or *Looseness*, it cometh oft by cold, or by feeding upon moist waterish Grass.

30. *The Cure.*

Take Salt, Allom, or Chalk, and give them it in small Drink or Water, and it will knit them, and help them presently.

31. *Of Blindness in Sheep.*

There are some Sheep that are blind by reason of the superfluity of blood: For that,

32. *The Cure.*

Take a little Chalk, and scrape and blow it into the Eye with a Quill, and let them bleed in the Eye-vaine, and put of the blood into the Eye.
That

That Sheep that is blind by reason of abundance of Blood, you need not fear that the Sheep is at present infected with the Rot ; but if the Sheep come into corrupt Ground, it will take the Rot sooner than another Sheep, by reason of the superfluity of the Blood.

33. *Directions in buying of Horses.*

Many men are deceived in buying of a Horse in the Market ; and especially by those that have been lamed, and put to feed after, and when they come to be ridden, will seem to a stranger to Ride well, and to be sound, which when they come to Travel, are straightly Lane, whereby many an honest Man is deceived : For many men will protest and swear that they are sound when they know the contrary, only for their private Gain. I have bought twenty or thirty at a Fair, but very seldom was I deceived, but when I believed their Oaths and Protestations, and did not follow my own Rule. which I could wish and Advise Men to believe, rather then their Swearing, unless they know them to be right honest Men. When any one is about to buy a Horse let one lead him at the halters end, and follow him, and behold the setting of his Feet, either upon a Hill side, or upon the hard Ground, for the Horse cannot then dissemble, but if he have any Strain, either old or new, it will appear by favoring, or casting out his Feet ; if you perceive nothing, then Ride him upon some hard Ground,

and

and after so doing, set him up in some House or private back-side, where nothing may molest him, and give an eye to his standing; for if he stand firm on his Feet without Itching or shifting, there is no danger but he is Sound; but if he shift his Feet often, as if he were wearied of them, it is a signe he is Foundred, but if he rest on one Leg more then another, or stand bow-leg'd, or set it more forward then the other, it is a sign that he hath got a strain in the Toe, he is like either to be hurt in the Footlock joynt, or within the hoof, either by Pricks or some other means, which you may know, by leading him into a Dike or washing Pond, for that Foot will be sooner dry than the other, by reason of the heat in the Foot proceeding from the hurt: If it be in the Elbow, if you gripe him there, he will lift up his Foot if in the Shoulder, if you gripe him there, he will bite at you, and meane him very sore.

34. *Of Diseases in Horses, with their Cures.*

There is a Disease in the head of a Horse, called the *Stackers*, which comes by a superfluous humour, burning in the Head, which bringeth him into such a Rage that he is like to beat out his own braines, and if he be not helped, will suddenly be lost.

35. *The Cure to help the Stackers.*

The best way to help this Disease, is to let them Blood in the Nostrils, or in the temple vain and cut them in the Fore-head, and put therein a
Dice

slice the Elicompana-Root, or a Red Dock, and anoint with a little Butter and salt, and take a little Herb of Grace or Wormwood, or of the herb called *Robin-run-it-b-hedge*, and bruse them, then mix them with a little *Aqua-vita*, and put them in the ears of the Horse, and tie his ears close with a band or string, that he cannot shake them forth, and he will soon be well by Gods help.

36. *Canker in the mouth of Horses.*

This Disease proceedeth from the Heat and Corruption of the Liver, it lyeth in the Root of the Tongue, and Brefts of Horses, many perish by it for want of help.

37. *The Cure.*

Take the inner Barke of Elder-Tree, Sage and Woodbine leaves, chop them small, and boil them in Wine-Vinegar, and put thereto a good quantity of Allem and Honey, then take a Linnen cloth, and tie it upon a stick, & wash their mouth, Tongue-roots, and wang Teeth, with the cloth and stick dipped in the aforesaid Water: twice or thrice a day, and 'twill soon be whole. It hath been often proved, and without any doubt to be made a special good thing.

38. *Chap-falling.*

There is another disease in the Head of a Horse which is called *Chap-falling* or *Jaw-falling*; it most commonly happeneth to Mares, or Young Horses, that have rested long in Foggy Ground, and being full of blood and fat, come to be ridden
and

and Heat sore, and then put in some cold house or place, and having nothing to eat, their Grease suddenly cooleth or starkeneth, and stayeth the passage of their Veins and Sinews, so that they will suddenly Dye, without present help. Many *Smiths* or *Farriers*, do not understand this: for I have taken them in hand when Two or three, of them have given them over, and Cured the same often times, both in *Doncaster* and divers other places.

The Cure for this Disease is thus.

First, prick them through the Gristles of the Nose with an All, or Elson, and cause them to bleed, then take *Brimstone*, and *Frankinsense*, beaten or brayed, and strew them upon a Chaffingdish of hot Coales, and lay thereon a little staddle-hay from the bottom of a Mow, and smoke him very well, to bring warmness into his head, and cause him to sweat, then take the dregs of Beer or Ale, and boyl therein *Hemlocks* and *Mauls*, or for want thereof, Sraddle hay, and sow it about his Head with a cloth under his jaws, and it will bring warmness into his head: It is good also to annoint the Temples of his Head with a little *Aqua vita*: These things being done, he will do well, God willing: Proved, and it is very good, as any thing can be.

40. *Of hurts or blows in the Eyes of Horses,
or other Beasts.*

Many Horses, get a hurt or stroke on their
Eye,

Eye, whereby they become blind, but if the Ap-
ple of the eye be whole, the haw or white skin or
Web may be taken off by this means.

41. *The Cure.*

Take a little sweet Butter, and warm it in a
Sawcer, and put to it a little juice of Saladine, and
wipe the same into the Eye with a feather twice
a day, and it will take off the Haw or White scum
in a short space.

42. *Another for the same.*

Likewise take the powder of Thunderbolt, or
of a hard Flint, brayed or beaten to fine Powder,
then take a quantity of fine tow, and the white of
two Eggs, the tow and the two Eggs being well
beaten together, spread it upon the Horse eyes af-
ter the Powder be in, and bind it on with a cloth,
and in two or three times dressing, it will make
his Eyes well.

43. *Another.*

Take the Ashes of Willows, or very small
beaten Pepper, mixed with a little Honey, and
wipe it into the Eye with a feather.

44. *Maungy in the Mane.*

There is a kind of Disease, called the Maungy
in the Mane, or Taile of a Horse, most common-
ly in Stone-Horses; it cometh often by over-
heating in riding, or other labour, so that the
Blood being corrupted, it Ingendereth infecti-
on, and breaketh forth into a white scurf, which
is very loathsome and noisful, and if it be not pre-
vented,

vented, it will run over the whole Body with
 or Scab. The best way to prevent is,

45. *The Cure.*

Take as much Tar as the bigness of an Egg,
 and a little Brimstone, the value of half a penny-
 worth, and a pretty handful of herb of Grace,
 chop the said Herb, then mix them together, and
 mould them as it were in a Ball, and put it down
 his throat, then ride him a little, and give him a
 quart of new Ale, and ride him again, then set
 him up, and cover him with a cloth, and this
 will cause him to Sweat, and drive the corruption
 forth of his Body; And for the white Scurfe or
 Hatterel which is in his Mane or other parts,
 take a Curry-Comb, and rub him till it be raw
 then take a penny-worth of Mercury, and put it
 into an Earthen dish, and put thereto a Quart or
 three pints of warm water, and wash the place
 where the Scurfe or Sore is, then tye him up for
 the space of a day, and cover him that he knep not
 on it, for it may do him hurt: Or because Mer-
 cury is dangerous for knepping; take Allom and
 burn it, and also Copprice, and put them into
 water as you did the Mercury, till they be melt-
 yd, and wash the Sore place therewith, as you did
 with Mercury water, then take Train-Oyl, and
 rub him therewith, it will lose the Scurfe, and
 cause it to come away: It being taken away,
 take Civil-Oyl, or Hogs-grease, and anoint him
 therewith, it will bring the Hair again, and make
 the skin soft.

46. *A Bruise on a Horses Back.*

A Bruise, or crush on a Horses back, or on the Withers, may for want of present help, grow to a Fistula, or some other dangerous sore, therefore as soon as you see your Horses back so hurt, that it groweth into an Inflammation, or swelling.

47. *The Cure.*

Take *Onions*, *Nettles*, *Wormwood*, and the bark of young *Elm*, or the leaves thereof, and boil them in runing water, with a good handful of Salt, and tie it upon the Bruised place as hot as it may be, it will draw out the crusht blood, and aswage the swelling, and keep it from Festring, and rotting, if it be applyed in time; but if it be not, it is good notwithstanding to draw it to a ripeness: But if you be forced to make an Incision, make it to the lowest part of the Swelling, then strip out the Corruption, and fill the hollow place full of the Powder of burnt Allom and Rozen, of each a like quantity mixt together, and so let him goe three or four days, then tie a clout upon a sticks end, and wash the wound with hot scalding Urine then dry out the Corruption of the wound with a dry cloth, and fill up the wound again with the same powder, and though it be a grievous sore or Fistula, yet it will heal it in a short time, as hath been proved.

48. *A Horse that is strained in the Shoulder,
or Elbow-joynt.*

For the strain in the shoulder, or any part about the knee

Take

49. *The Cure.*

Take a penny-worth of *Onions*, chop them small, one penny-worth of *Vinegar*, one penny-worth of *Black-soap*, one penny-worth of *Hogs-grease*, and a little Dish full of Dregs of *Ale* or *Teast*, then Boil it on the Fire, and put thereto a good quantity of salt and annoint the place where you perceive the pain is, chafe it in as hot as you can, and heat a Bar of Iron, and hold it to it, to make it melt, or soak into the flesh, so being done every day for the space of a week, it will make him sound, as hath been often proved.

50. *Foundering, or Fretting in the Body.*

This disease comes by over-riding, and their Grease melting, and suddenly cooling; many thereby are suddenly lost, and some Languisheth long before they die; the best cure is to let them Blood in the Spring-veins, it will take away the waterish humour, which if he have Languished long, will be cold as well-water.

51. *The Cure.*

Take a Gallon of *Ale*, or *Bear*, and boyl in it these Herbs, *White-Lavender*, *Long-time*, and *Fether-few*, *Penny-royal*, *Fennel*, *Southern-wood*, *Camnomel*, and *Worm-wood*, these being well-boiled, straine them forth of the said Drink, then put in a half-penny-worth of new *Tar*, one penny worth of *Civil-Oyl*, a quarter of a pound of sweet Butter, put all these into the Drink, and give your Horse to the value of a Quart or more.

at a time, if he be strong; if he be weak, not so much, also anoint the Temples of his head with a litte *Aqua vite*, and ride him a little after, then cover him close with hot warm cloths, let him have dry straw enough about him, lap his legs also with ropes of straw, or hay dipped in Chamber-lye, and then let some man wait on him till he hath had his sweat, and abate his Cloths as he shall see cause, and within twelve hours he shall see his molten Greas that lay in his Guts or Bowels, come from him like the Kels of a dead Sheep: And about six or seven days after, give him some more of the same Drink, and use him after the same manner as before; doe this two or three times, and it will make him sound straight-way, *God willing*. This I have proved in many Horses of sundry mens, both Gentlemens and others.

52. *The Cough, or Cold.*

If a Horse have a very sore Cough, or Cold, which may be termed a Heart-Cough, or Cold, and that you have a Journey to Ride and be fearfull to ride him, by reason of his infirmity, if he be able of his body, otherwise be not afraid to ride on him, using this rule which after followeth.

53. *The Cure.*

Take two penny worth of *English Liquorish*, and two penny-worth of *Annis-seeds*, and two penny-worth of *Fenegreek*, all brayed into powder, then take a penny-worth of Sallet-oyl, one penny

penny-worth of *Honey*, one penny-worth of sweet *Butter*, with a slice of *Wood*: Mix and mould all these together like *Paste*, in some *Pewter* or *Wooden dish*, then give your *Horse* every morning as you *Ride* your *Journey*, a quantity, to the bigness of an *Egg*, or better down his *Throat*: also take a little *Linnen cloth*, and the *Powder* of *Anniseeds*, *Liquorish*, and *Honey*, and sow it about your *Snaffle*, or *Bridle-bit*, for the *Horse* to chew upon in his *Journey*; use this every *Morning*, when you are going to *Ride*, and give him some likewise at *Noon* after your *Bait*, but not before, for cloying of his *stomack*: Neither give it him at night when he goeth to feed, for if you give it him resting in the *Stable*, and do not exercise him after, it will do him little good: Use this rule, and keep him well, and he will carry you chearfully, and be sound of his *Cough* at your *Journeys* end. You may carry the said *Medicine* about with you in your *Journey*, in a *Box*.

54. *A Horse that is Lame, or Strained, in the Leg.*

A *Horse* is sometimes *Strained* in the *Leg*, it is called a *Taint*, or *Sinew-springing*, it is a *Strain* which cometh either by an over reach in fore *Riding*, or else in fore *Drawing*, and appeareth to be *Swollen* behind the *Legg*, about the *Foot-lock*, it will be very *Sore*, so that he will not suffer you to touch it.

55. *The Cure*

For this foresaid lameness, is to take the Bark of a young *Elme*, and chop it small, and *Linseed* beaten or braied to powder, boil them in running Water till they be thick, then lay them like a Poultis to the place grieved, bind it on with a course Cloth, and let it lie four and twenty hours; do this two or three times, and it will make him sound by Gods help.

56. *To stanch the bleeding in Horses that cometh by any Mischance.*

Some Horses may fall a Bleeding by having abundance of Blood, and by sore Riding do get a strain, and so fall into extraordinary Bleeding at the Nose, so that it cannot be stanch'd; some others by Gelding, others by letting of Blood, and other by other hurts, as a Push with a Beasts horn, or some Mares are strained in their inner parts, by a Stone-Horse.

57. *The Cure.*

For this take a small Cord, and tie it hard about the Tail at the setting on of the Dock, and it will presently stay the Bleeding in what part soever it be. I have proved it often in all the forenamed things.

58. *To know whether a Horse be hurt Inwardly or not.*

Take his Water into a Basen, and behold the Colour of it; if it be pale Colour'd, Whitish or yellowish, it is a good sign that he is free from
inward

inward diseases; but if, it be very White or clear or of some strong colour, like March Bear, it is a signe that he is troubled with some Disease, or some Infirmities will ensue shortly upon him.

56. *To help a Horse that is foundred in his feet.*

First pare the Sole of his foot with a batters; or draw him with a crooked Knife, called a Drawer, till you perceive the water and Blood, to appear then annoint the sole with a little *Aqua vite*.

60. *The Cure.*

Take two Eggs, and rost them in the Embers, till they be hard, and cleave them, and strew thereon a little beaten Pepper, and lay them to the sole of the Foot as hot as you can, then take a piece of Leather and lay upon the Eggs to keep them to, and tack the Shooe to the Foot with four Nails, and put under Spelds to keep the Eggs and Leather close to the Foot, let it lye four and twenty hours, then it away, and dress him in the like manner once again, but keep him dry, and let him lye as long again, and after like time take it away, then take a quantity of Hogs greale, and as much Tar, and a lesser quantity of Turpentine, and chafe them into the Foot, both on the Inside and on the Out-side, and it will make him have a good Hoof, and it will be presently sound straight way.

61. *To help the Scratchings in a Horse.*

The Scratching is a Disease that is Noisful to many young Horses, it cometh by Riding and heat-
ing

and melting of their Grease, which falleth down into their Legs; and causeth them to swell, which is for want of means and help to take it forth of their Legs, it breaketh forth into Scabs or Chins, like unto a Scruf, and will tear like drops of Water, and be extream sore.

62. *The Cure.*

The best is to take Train-oyl, and White-lead beaten to Powder, mix them together, and anoint the Horses Legs therewith, and chafe it in, it will bring their Legs to be small, and dry up the humour.

Before they break forth upon their Swelling, take Oak barke, and boile it in Running water, put thereto a handfull of Salt, and lith it up with dry Oatmeal, then it up about his Legs like a Poultis, it will take away the Grease so molton, and keep him that he will not have the Scratch-es: If you do it in time before it break forth. Often proved.

63. *A Disease or Infirmitie in Horses commonly called the Colt-Evill.*

It is very noysom to many, as well to Ston'd Horses, as Geldings: So likewise to labouring Naggs: I am perswaded very few Men know the misery of this Infirmitie it breedeth great pain to those Horses that have it, it weakeneth their Reins, and causeth pain in the hinder parts of their body, and causeth much pain to them in their Staling. it maketh them sad in their countenance,

tenance, and dull in their Riding, it hindereth them of their feeding, it sometimes causeth them to swell in their Sheath, but not always.

Every Horse by nature hath two hollow places in the end of his Yard, hard behind his Waterspot or Conduit, which gathereth much dirt, sand or gravel, which will congeal together, on two hard Lumps, on the bigness of two Beans, which after they be congealed, is the cause of all, or most of the former Infirmities.

64. *The Remedy, or Cure is.*

The help or Remedy, is to cast the Horse, and draw his Yard, and to search diligently with your Fingers, and you shall find the hollow place, and so work it out with your Thumb and Finger-nails, then take a Pail of cold Water, and wash his Yard or Sheath, and work it very well and soft with your Hand, then take a little Butter or Hogs grease, and annoint his Yard or Sheath, and so let him go, and in few dayes you shall see him more cherefull in his countenance, and in better likeing than he was before. This I thought good to set forth, for good of the Conntrey amongst the rest, because I know very few Men do understand the mistery of it, and many Horses are troubled with this infirmity, more then is suspected.

65. *A Remedy for Beasts, Ox, or Cow.*

I have set down in my Book a Cure for

Staling of Blood, but there is a nother disease called the Black or Red water, which is next unto it, upon which Beasts infected therewith, languisheth long. It cometh often by light strains of over heating, or by feeding on rotten Carish ground : their Blood doth not waste so much as those in the former Chapter mentioned.

66. *The Remedy, or Cure for it.*

Take a piece of Iron, and heat it hot in the fire, and put it into halfe a Gallon of Milk, until your Milk be hot, with the hotness of the Iron, then take forth the Iron, and let the Milk cool, untill it be almost cold, and then give it your Beast to drink, and it will bind up the Bloody Issue : This done two or three days, and your Beast will be well, God willing. Often proved.

67. *Another Disease among Cattle, which we call the Worm in the Tail.*

Those Beasts of this Disease will grow weak and poor, their Teeth will sometimes grow loose in their Heads, by reason of the pain and anguish of the Worms you shall know this disease by taking the Tail in your hand, you may feel it soft and very weak, three or four inches, above the strunt.

68. *The Remedy, or Cure.*

Take a sharp Knife, and slit the Skin underneath the Tail, in the soft place two Inches long at the least, and then you may see a little Blew thing like a Worm, take a Needle and thraed and

raile

raise up the said Worm and cut it away. Then take a Clove of Garlick and Burnt-Allom, or burnt Salt, and bind it upon the place, with as much Butter as Garlick mixed to the same, then take a sharp pointed Knife, and slit every Gumb against the middle of the Tooth, until they bleed, then rub them with a little Salt, and their Teeth will fasten, and the Beast will feed and grow into good liking,

69. *Concerning Gelding.*

IT is well known, that many Men take in hand to Geld Lambs, Rams, Calves, Bulls Bores, and such like Male Creatures, which have little Skill, or experience in the same, who think they can do it only by seeing another do it, and so by Rash taking upon them, to do that which they have little Skill in, they do oftentimes hurt both themselves and their Neighbours. For I have known divers times Thirty or Forty Lambs in a Morning, and many Bulls, and such like Cattle and Beasts, lost by the rash Unskillfulness of such Men; and likewise divers other Young Gelders which have not fully learned the Art, taketh upon them to Geld Female beasts, and such other difficult feats of Art in Gelding without sufficient experience, and in like manner do much hurt.

Therefore for their better instruction, and for the good of the Common-wealth, I have thought good to set forth the Art and Manner how they may

may easily Geld and Splay them safely ; and what will ensue by not following these directions.

70. Directions.

First, when you fetch or drive your Lambs, or Sheep to be Gelded, take heed you heat them not by Driving them too fast for chasing them : And having brought them to the Fold, do not Mew or Cram, and throng them too close together therein, for heating their Bloud, for that will put them in great danger.

71. Directions,

The chiefest Gelding of a Young Lamb of a month old or under, is to cut off the Cod end, and draw out the Stone with your Teeth. and hold your Hand upon the body of the Lamb, by the root of the Cod, for fear of bursting the inner Rime, then chop off the Cod end with your Finger and Thumb, and then let it go. And for a prouder Lamb or Ram, or greater Sheep, slit the Cod in the side, and take forth the Stone, Slough it, or Husk it forth of the Hime, or inner Skin or husk, then cut the Hime hard by the Nut, which we call the Nature Knot, and let the Hime go into the Cod again, then draw away the Stone with the Strings belonging to it, but be sure you draw the Blood String easily, for bursting of it : For if it break, it will endanger the Life of the Sheep by bleeding, or it will Rankle : So likewise, for your Bull-Calf, or Boars after the same manner, for they are (in that case)

of one nature, only be sure you draw the Bloud-string well for buriting, else there is little danger : Some use to sear the Veins, or blood-strings of a Bull or an old *Ram*, with a hot Iron, after the manner of a Horse, which is against nature in any thing, but only in a Horse.

72. *Gelding of Horses.*

Many men use to Geld a Horse by tying the Bloud-string on a knot, or by tying it with a Thread ; or by drawing it away, as they do in Gelding of a Lamb, but those things putteth the Horse to much pain, and oftentimes killeth him The best Gelding of a Horse, is this.

73. *To Geld a Horse.*

Take an Iron with two sharp edges, and heat it in the Fire, and take the Stone of your Horse with your hands, or with a pair of Claves of Iron, or of Wood bound with Iron, and put about the Stone, then take your hot Iron, and cut the Cod that the Stone may come forth, then take your Claves, and set them on the Strings of the Stone after it be Sloughed, and the hime or inner Skin put back into the Cod, then Cut the Strings with a hot Iron, and with another pair of Claves take hold of the String underneath the other Claves ; and try whether it Bleed or no, which if it do, Seare it better till it leave Bleeding, then anoint it with the Oyl of *Linseed*, or the juice of *Onyons* is also good ; and for want of these, anoint it with a little Butter, to take away

way the strength of the fire, and so turn him lose into a pasture or Common, where he may walk himself; for if he do not, you must walk him; or if he lie in the House, walk him or Rid him three times a day, and he will soon be whole, God willing.

74. *Gelding of Sheep or other things.*

There are certain Rams or Sheep which have their Stones lying at the ridge of their Back, on either side the Ridge, and if they have but one at the Ridge, it most commonly lyeth on the far side: the only way is to cut it on the side a little above the Thigh; cut the skin upward and downward, then cut the Flesh a little, and burst the inner Rime with your Finger, then put your Finger in and search for the Stone, it groweth without the Hime or Slough on the hinder part of their Loine, and bring it away with your finger, and be sure you draw the blood-string as near as you can, then with your Finger clear or put aside the bowels, and put your Finger on the other side, there shall you find the other Stone, fasten your Finger on it, and draw it away at the same hole as before. But if your Skin will not serve to do it, then cut him on the other side in like manner so done, put forward his Leg, and keep the wool forth of the wound, & close up the Skin together, but sew it not: Then sew the wool close together over it. In like manner there be many Calves, after the same fashion, sew the Skin in them because there is no wool.

65. *For a Calfs stone*

Some Calves have
root of the Cod in the
you must hold it with
another cut the Cod, else
from you : Cut the root of the Strings, and be sure
you draw the Blood-string, clean away, and there
is no danger.

76. *Gelding of Fe-male Beasts.*

A Rule, or manner how to Splay a Ewe Lamb,
or Ewe of any age, is to cut them in the near side,
after the manner as you do a Rigald Lamb, a lit-
tle above the Thigh, and you shall find a little
Knot, on the bigness of a little Fitch, or small
Pease, and some of a large Pease, according to the
bigness of the Sheep or Lamb, which we call the
Pride or kind, on either end of the Lamb-poke,
there groweth one : Search first for the one with
your Finger, and then draw up the Lamb-poke,
Walm or bag, untill you have brought up the other
then cut them away from the end of the Lamb-
poke, then cleanse the Wound from Wool, and so
close up the Skin, and then sew the Wool over it,
as you did or a Rigal-Lamb.

A Cow-Calf, and a Fawn, are of the same na-
ture, and to be Splayed after the same manner,
save only the Skin must be sewed up, because
there is no Wool : But those should all be done as
young as may be.

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bigness of the Sheep or Lamb, which we call the
Pride or kind, on either end of the Lamb-poke,
there groweth one : Search first for the one with
your Finger, and then draw up the Lamb-poke,
in a Palm or bag, untill you have brought up the other
then cut them away from the end of the Lamb-
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ture, and to be Splayed after the same manner,
save only the Skin must be sewed up, because
there is no Wool : But those should all be done as
young as may be.

A Filly-Pole.

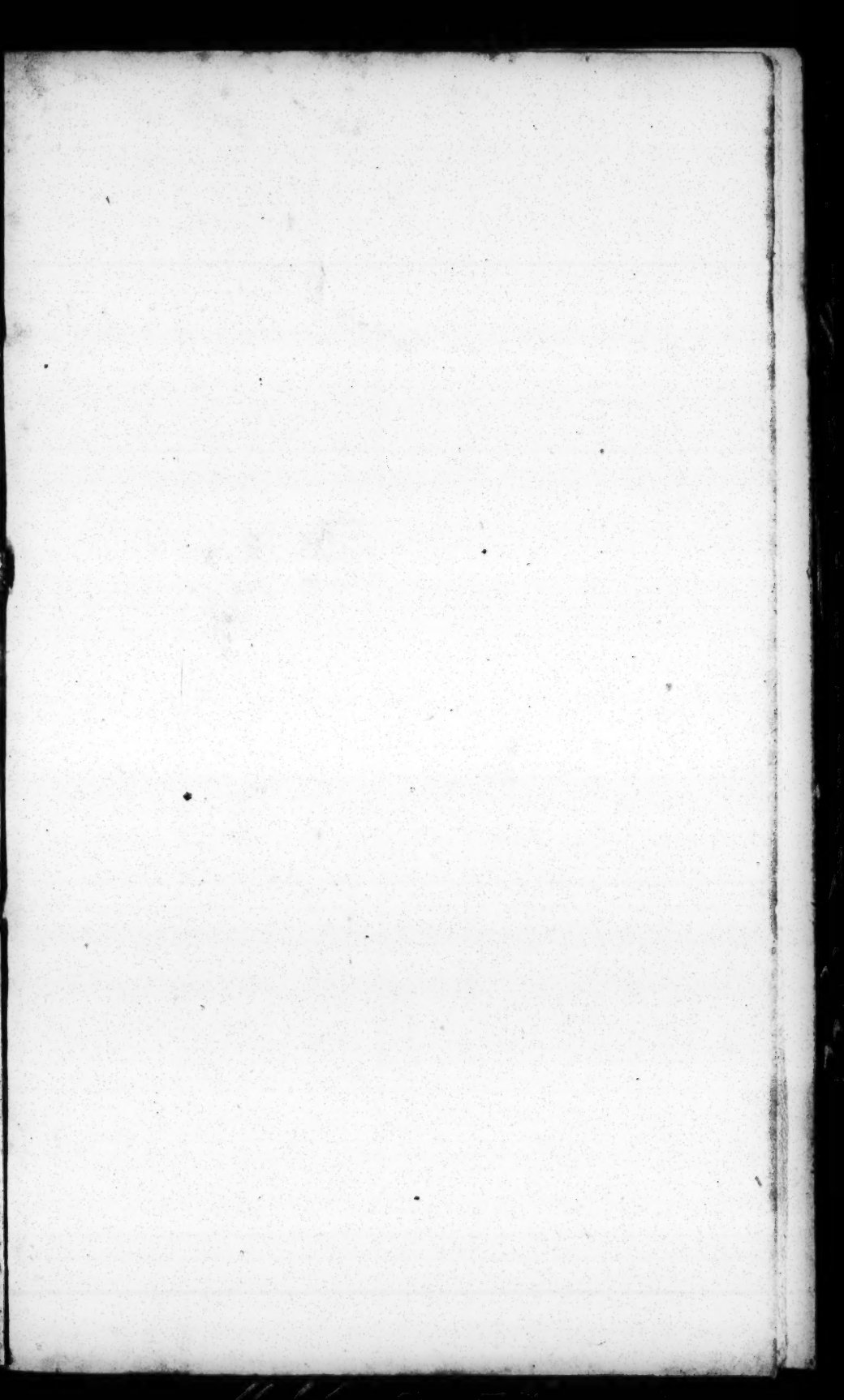
For the *Filly-Pole*, betwixt five days
and seven, cut it very well. Cut it in the
middle, and downward on the
line, is contrary to the
nature of all female creatures, for it is as big
as a Nutmeg, or Plumb, and smooth and hard as a
Plumb not ripe: So finding the one, you may
draw up the Sole-Poke again, and sew it as you
did a Cow Calf, or Fawn: Tye up the Dam of
the Pole, with her head to the Rack, least she eat
in tender the stitches.

For *Sows, Pigs, Beateber or Beecher*, and the
like: I need not speak any thing, because there
are many Young Gelders that can Geld them,
which are not much experienced in other things,
yet I should advise them to be more carefull in
putting up the *Pig-poke, Halm* or *Haven*, that
is, that they put it well, and keep the Bowvells
well from the Wound, that they neither grow
the side, nor be saved to it, as many have done:
Whereby great loss have ensued to many by such
Negligences.



FINIS.





a Filly-Fole.

Fole, betwixt five days
very well, Cut it in the
and downward on the
Kine, is contrary to the
nature of Female creatures, for it is as big
as a Nutmeg, or Plumb, and smooth and hard as a
Plumb nor ripe: So finding the one, you may
draw up the Sole-Poke again, and sew it as you
did a Cow Calf, or Fawn: Tye up the Dam of
the Fole, with her head to the Rack, least she eat
in tender the stitches.

For *Sows, Piggs, Bratches or Bitches*, and the
like: I need not speak any thing, because there
are many Young Gelders that can Geld them,
which are not much experienced in other things,
yet I should advise them to be more carefull in
putting up the *Pig-poke, Halm or Haven*, that
is, that they put it vvell, and keep the *Bovvells*
vvell from the Wound, that they neither grovv
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Whereby great loss have ensued to many by such
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F I N I S.



